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Work and Workers.

REV. SAMUEL DICKEY, professor of Greek and the New Testament in Lincoln University, Pa., has been invited to become adjunct professor of New Testament exegesis at McCormick Theological Seminary. He has accepted the appointment, and will enter upon his new work in January.

PROFESSOR EMIL G. HIRSCH, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., of the University of Chicago, has been appointed editor of the biblical department of the *Jewish Encyclopædia*, to succeed Professor Morris Jastrow, who has edited the biblical articles in the first two volumes of the *Encyclopædia* which have already appeared.

THE courses of study for lay workers conducted by Union Theological Seminary are in progress for their second year. The number of courses is large, and the instructors who give them are eminent scholars and workers in the field of religious education. This year a special course is given in biblical literature at the Teachers College of Columbia University by Dr. Richard M. Hodge, who is in charge of this department of Union Theological Seminary.

AN interesting article appeared in the *Westminster* (Toronto) for October, 1902, upon the life and work of Principal William Caven, D.D., LL.D., the head of Knox College, Toronto, and president of the Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in Canada. Principal Caven has just celebrated the jubilee of his service among the Canadian churches. He is at the present time one of the most revered and influential scholars of Canada, who has done as much perhaps as any other man to advance Canadian religious thought and activity.

THE HASKELL LECTURES to be given during the present winter in India, by President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York, are to be upon the general subject "Christian Belief Interpreted by Christian Experience." The titles of the six lectures are as follows: "The Nature of Religion;" "The Christian Idea of God and its Relation to Experience;" "The Lord Jesus Christ the Supreme Manifestation of God;" "The Sin of Man and the Sacrifice of Christ Interpreted by Christian Experience;" "The Ideas of Holiness and Immortality Interpreted by Christian Experience;" and

"Reasons for Regarding Christianity as the Absolute Religion." President Hall reached Colombo early in November, and began his delivery of the lectures at that place.

AN annual prize of about \$170 is offered by the Haager Gesellschaft zur Verteidigung der christlichen Religion for the best essay upon an assigned subject. The subject for the year 1902 was: "What are the grounds for the hypothesis that in the gospels we have no trustworthy description of the teaching and the life of Jesus; and what influence would the adoption of this idea have upon the preaching of ministers and upon the use of the New Testament in religious instruction?" For 1903 the subject is: "Has Christianity, in the light of its history, a view of life different from all others; if so, what is this peculiarly Christian view of life, and what permanent value has it?" These two questions, one in the field of historical criticism, the other in the field of ethics, are among the most important and the most difficult which confront us today. They offer the opportunity for the writing of some valuable treatises with great practical influence.

In a recent report by Rev. George E. White, of Brummana, Syria, of a meeting of the missionaries of Syria and surrounding districts, some facts are given concerning missionary work in Palestine which will be of interest to every Bible student. It is stated that there are about 350 foreign missionaries in Syria, including Palestine. The mission presses at Beirut print between thirty and forty million pages of Christian literature each year for use in this missionary work. The number of pupils in the mission schools steadily increases, as does also the number of those who read the Bible. Many Moslems, it is said, are coming to receive the gospel. With regard to the political view of Palestine, Mr. White stated that Russia is getting a strong hold upon the country through its newly established schools, which now number nearly three hundred. These schools are under the control of the Greek Orthodox Church, and are subsidized to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars a year. In them the study of Russian is required, and the most promising workers are taken to Russia for further education in order that they may later return to Palestine and advance Russian interests. "If this process," he says, "continues for a few years, Russia will have reversionary interests in Syria which no power on earth can deny or ignore."

THE editors of the BIBLICAL WORLD wish to suggest the adoption of a uniform terminology and set of symbols for referring to the two edi-

tions of the Revised Version of the Bible. Since the issue of the American Standard Edition in 1901 it has become necessary to distinguish between this American edition and the edition published in 1881-85 by the British Revision Committee. May we not therefore speak of the Revised Version of 1881-85 as the British Revised Version, the symbol for which will be R.V.(Br.); and the version of 1901 may be designated as the American Revised Version, the symbol for which would be R.V.(Am.). The biblical journals of the University of Chicago have adopted this terminology, and hope to see it recognized and established throughout the press of the United States. It is well that the public should understand that these two editions of the Revised Version are substantially one, at the same time that they recognize that the modifications of the American edition are so many and of such importance that it deserves to be referred to in distinction from the earlier form of the Revised Version published in 1881-85. The current designation "English Revised Version" is ambiguous, since the term "English" may have either a linguistic or a national reference. If used in the linguistic sense, the editions of 1881-85 and 1901 are both "English;" if the term is used in a national sense, it is incorrect, since the edition of 1881-85 was the work of scholars of Great Britain, not of England alone. It will be remembered that in 1899 a so-called "American Edition of the Revised Version" was issued by the Oxford and Cambridge Presses through their American publishing house. This edition might be designated as the British-American Revised Version, with the symbol R.V.(Br.-Am.). We do not believe, however, that this British-American edition should be used or recognized, as it was not the authorized British edition, and is not the authorized American edition. It was properly superseded when the American Standard Edition was issued in 1901.